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REVIEWS AND BOOK NOTICES.

Grundriss der germanischen Philologie, herausgegeben von HERMANN PAUL.
Strassburg, Trübner, 1889.

The new encyclopedia idea which was first represented in modern philology by Körting and Elze, and improved upon by Gröber, finds its fullest development in Paul's Grundriss. As might be expected, Paul has excelled his predecessors both in the general plan and character of the work. The plan of the work preserves, in the main, due proportions. The most serious lack of proportion appears in the chapter on Dialects (q. v.). The editor's collaborators are, for the most part, happily selected and well known for excellence of work in their respective fields. Some German names, however, which are conspicuous for their absence, would have added dignity and ripe scholarship to this philological symposium; certain chapters must remain incomplete without their contributions. Students of Braune must deplore the absence of a most valuable chapter on the Old High German language which his pen might have furnished. Indeed, in our opinion, O. H. G., M. H. G., and N. H. G. should have had each a chapter to itself.

The first three chapters of the Grundriss are written by Paul himself, and contain much of the editor's richest scholarship.

In Abschnitt 1 the author discusses the various definitions of the term *philology*. Choosing finally as his own point of departure the following: "Philologie ist dem Wortsinne nach die Forschung, welche sich mit den Sprachdenkmälern abgibt. Ihr stellt sich die Forschung über die Denkmäler der Kunst und des Handwerks gegenüber" (S. 4), he proceeds to show the relation of philology to other departments of culture, and to emphasize the fact that the philologist must have a knowledge of *many related* subjects. The emphasis laid upon the close relations of language and literature should be graven upon the minds of all students of *either* subject. American students of *literature* particularly should take this to heart: "Der Literaturhistoriker bedarf so gut wie der Sprachforscher einer Einsicht in die allgemeinen Lebensbedingungen der Sprache. *Diese ist die Grundlage für die Beurteilung des Stils* (S. 6)."

Abschnitt 2 is a valuable and welcome contribution to the history of Germanic philology from the time of Charles the Great to the present. The chapters entitled 'Die Gestaltung der germanischen Philologie zu einer fest gegründeten Wissenschaft' and 'Die Neuzeit' are a masterly presentation of the stages of development through which modern philology has grown to the stature of a recognized science. The Berliner and the Junggrammatiker alike turn almost instinctively to Paul's treatment of Lachmann and his disciples, curious, at least, to see what the mature Junggrammatiker has to say of the Berlin school. Even the most loyal of either school must recognize the justice of Paul's estimate of Lachmann's work (S. 88 ff.), where he approves, in the main,

Lachmann's 'recensio,' but regards with disapproval much of his 'emendatio.' Paul thinks Lachmann to have been misled by a preference for the difficult and abstruse, and particularly by his metrical theories.

More characteristically Pauline, perhaps, is Abschnitt 3, on 'Methodenlehre.' The author has already distinguished himself as a master in method by his Principien. The present article contains, besides the essence of his Principien, much of a suggestive character that will prove of inestimable value to students. As specimens cf. 'Interpretation,' 'Textkritik,' and parts of 'Literaturgeschichte' as the 'Verfasserfrage' and others.

In the next article, on 'Runes and Runic Inscriptions,' Sievers discusses briefly the age and distribution of runic writing, mode of writing runes and materials employed, the uses made of runes and the oldest runic monuments. In the chronological order of these monuments Sievers summarizes Wimmer's results. Next follows the discussion of the Old Germanic Runic alphabet and its origin. One of the most interesting questions connected with the runes must long continue to be that of their origin. On this point Sievers agrees with Wimmer: "Das Runenalphabet ist nach dem lateinischen Alphabet . . . bei einem der südlich wohnenden germanischen Stämme (natürlich an einer einzigen Stelle und—können wir getrost hinzufügen—von einem einzigen Manne) gebildet, und es hat sich von dort aus allmählich zu den andern verwandten Stämmen verbreitet." Sievers suggests: "Zweifelhaft mag es hingegen wiederum bleiben, ob die Entlehnung nicht früher stattgefunden hat als am Ende des 2. oder zu Anfang des 3. Jahrhunderts, wohin Wimmer sie verlegt." This we believe to be the more probable. The reference in Tacitus (Germ. cap. 10) is doubtless to a mode of runic writing *already long in vogue among the Germans*.

In the companion chapter to the above Arndt gives a brief but clear account of Latin writing. The sections on the origin of Latin script (capitals) and development of the uncial, cursive, semi-uncial will be especially serviceable to the student. For the Germanist, however, the article would have been more satisfactory if the treatment of the Carolingian semi-uncial and the post-Carolingian minuscule had been more elaborate.

'Phonetik' is the subject of the next article, which contains the mature results of Sievers' long and accurate study in this field. Most of the materials of this chapter are to be found in the author's Phonetik. Paragraphs on 'Sprachtakt und Wort,' 'Drucksilben und Schallsilben' deserve special emphasis. Under 'Lautwechsel und Lautwandel' the author demonstrates with characteristic clearness the impossibility of philology without phonetics. An introductory chapter on the history of phonetics as a science would have been of great service to the student.

Kluge's 'Vorgeschichte der altgermanischen Dialekte' is perhaps the most decidedly epoch-making chapter of the Grundriss. Here for the first time is presented a clear and comprehensive history of the Primitive Germanic dialects based upon comparative phonology. The nearest approach to such a history was the work of Noreen, to which Kluge duly acknowledges his indebtedness. It was a wise choice that assigned this difficult task to Professor Kluge, whose clearness of vision and lucid style of handling abstruse philological questions have found international recognition.

The 'Einleitung' discusses briefly the relation of Germanic to other members of the I. E. family and to the Finnish-Lappish languages. One need but compare Kluge's method with that of Förstemann (*Geschichte des deutschen Sprachstammes*) to appreciate the progress of Germanic philology during the last two decades. Beginning with Lottner's vocalic criteria (KZ. 7, 18), Kluge proceeds to the consideration of *vocabulary*, which he correctly regards as the most important evidence of the speech-relationship of the "European Indo-Germans," and claims that the *ö, ë, i*, are of value as criteria only in connection with the vocabulary. The author agrees with Leskien, that Johannes Schmidt's 'Wellentheorie' by no means supplants the 'Stammbaumtheorie.' Under Keltic relationship two interesting classes of words are distinguished: (1) those which have undergone the Germanic mutation, as Gallo-Lat. *dānum* (Prim. Celtic *dānos*), Germ. *tāna*; (2) those which are not separated from Celtic by the mutation, as Gallo-Lat. *carrus* (O. Ir. *carr*), O. H. G. *charro, charra* (*ch* of the O. H. G. form is, of course, the result of the *second* mutation). Kluge frankly acknowledges that in the case of (1) particularly it is difficult to decide whether *Urverwandschaft* or *nachbarlicher Austausch* is the explanation. The importance of Thurneysen's researches into accent as showing the close relationship of Celtic and Germanic speech is duly recognized. The section on Germanic-Roman relations could touch only the most general facts of this vast domain. The prominent feature of this paragraph is the list of Latin loan-words in Germanic. This glossary, the joint work of Kluge, Goetz and Meyer, is a new and valuable contribution, containing about 350 such loan-words with their Latin originals. Space permits here but a hasty reference to Kluge's valuable remarks on the accent of such loan-words in Germanic speech. In §5 the author summarizes the characteristic features of Germanic phonology in the Roman epoch. This summary, based upon the names preserved by Roman writers, shows that the first mutation and Verner's law were both practically completed, that the Germanic vocalism and accent were then in vogue. Under Greek, Slavo-Lettish, German influence upon Finnish-Lappish, and what the author terms 'Dunkle Beziehungen,' much valuable material is to be found, but that portion of the article which to Germanists is most welcome is the author's treatment of Germanic phonology, §§10 ff. Here are discussed in quick succession mutation, Verner's law, accent, ablaut, laws of finals, and the consequent speech-divisions, Primitive Germanic, General Germanic, East and West Germanic. The general conclusion of this examination (§26) is that the Germanic consonantism had undergone its most characteristic changes, especially mutation, in prehistoric time, but that the vocalism, on the contrary, shows many traces of continuous development. In §27 ff., 'Auslautgesetze,' we have a masterly presentation of a difficult subject in abstruse philology. Into the space of four pages is condensed the whole corpus of the laws of finals in Germanic. After having sketched in a brief paragraph the steps taken by Westphal, Scherer, Bugge, Wimmer, Thomsen, Leskien, Braune, Paul and Sievers in the discovery of these laws, the author proceeds to state the laws in particular, first for the primitive Germanic period, in which the oldest runes still preserve the final consonant (*s*) as R (hlevagastiR), thus showing that the law of dropping final *s* had not yet gone into effect. Then, following up this process of change of finals, Kluge unveils the very life

of Germanic speech at each successive stage of its development: Germanic, East and West Germanic, all joints (to use the old figure) of this great stem. This chapter is one of the triumphs of Germanic philology. The following sections on Konjugation, Deklination, Nominale Wortbildung we can only mention here to say that they fully satisfy the expectations of the readers of Kluge's 'Stammbildungslehre.'

Noreen had already prepared the way for the next article on 'Nordische Sprachen' by the publication of his 'Altisländische und Altnorwegische Grammatik' (1884), and, as far as method is concerned, by his 'Utkast till Föreläsningar e. urgem. Judlära' (1888). What Kluge's 'Vorgeschichte' is for Germanic, Noreen's article is for Northern speech. In the first division of the subject, 'Die urnordische Sprache,' the author discusses, among other things, the speech changes of the Viking period, the most important of which are given S. 422 ff. A particularly attractive feature of the discussion is the question of loan-words: (1) those which the Lapps borrowed from Norway and Sweden and the Finns from Finland and Esthland during the first centuries of our era; (2) those found in Old Irish MSS, whose original speech belonged to the time when Celts and Scandinavians came into contact (circa 800); (3) Russian loan-words since 862; (4) English loan-words of the time of the Danish rule in England. The chapter of English loan-words particularly is one that would well repay further research. Noreen's treatment of dialect differences is clear and thoroughly scientific. The author's treatment of Old Danish as "seiner ganzen Anlage nach die unursprünglichste der altnordischen Sprachen" presents Danish from a suggestive point of view. Part II on Phonology and Part III on Inflection set forth in clear outlines the rich form-development of the northern languages.

The articles of Kluge ('Vorgeschichte'), Noreen, Kögel and te Winkel would amply justify the publishers in issuing the articles of the *Grundriss* in separate form, as suggested by Tobler (*Literaturblatt*, XII, Nr. 2, 44).

Behaghel, in the chapter on the 'History of the German Language,' has attempted, evidently, to cover by the comparative method O. H. G., M. H. G. and N. H. G. speech, and as far as could be in such limited space has fairly succeeded. As intimated in the beginning of this review, the importance of German in the scheme of the *Grundriss* quite justified a separate chapter for O. H. G. and M. H. G. The author has traced with great care the boundaries of German speech, and shown how the language has advanced or retreated from time to time. He is quite justified in laying particular stress upon the 'Urkunden' in his article. Very satisfactory are the sections on 'Sprache und Schrift,' 'Das Tempo der Rede,' 'Accent.' In the treatment of the Phonology (S. 553 ff.) the author presents a comparative view of the development of N. H. G. speech. The treatment of Lautverschiebung may serve as a specimen of this part. Here the author succeeds in keeping in view both the older forms of the language and the modern dialectal differences. The important chapter of loan-words in N. H. German might properly have found a place in the discussion.

In Jan te Winkel's 'Geschichte der niederländischen Sprache,' as in the case of Kluge's 'Vorgeschichte,' we have in most respects a pioneer attempt, the work of Ypey on Netherlandish Speech having been finished in 1832, before

German philology had won general recognition as a science. Te Winkel's work is the more welcome to us across the sea, because it presents in well-ordered and more accessible form the rich materials accumulated by the researches of the last half-century. Here we have a clear view of the growth of Netherlandish speech from the second half of the twelfth century on. The author has proceeded cautiously, not going beyond his monuments to construct the Old Netherlandish language. A short paragraph setting forth te Winkel's views regarding the speech of this earlier period would have been of great interest as shedding new light on the development of Frankish speech. The treatment of dialect elements in Netherlandish (as Frisian, Saxon, Frankish Frisian-Saxon, Frisian-Frankish) under 'Dialektische Eigentümlichkeiten der Schriftsprache' and 'Lautsystem d. nl. Sprache,' and above all the 'Einwirkung fremder Sprachen auf das Niederländische,' give te Winkel's work a lasting value.

Another new article is to be found in Siebs' 'Geschichte der friesischen Sprache,' which is based upon the studies published in the author's larger work, 'Zur Geschichte der englisch-friesischen Sprache' (1889). Siebs defines the boundaries of Frisian dialects and indicates briefly the literary sources of the speech. Then recognizing the difficulty of treating *all* the dialects, he hits upon the happy method of selecting that one whose monuments "represent an older condition and are better preserved than most of the others." The most important dialectal variations are treated in a special chapter (S. 735). The map accompanying the whole shows the geographical relation of Frisian to German speech. The same wealth of detail and careful handling are to be found here, which characterize the author's larger work. It is to be hoped that the author of these valuable studies may ultimately succeed in solving the thus far evasive problem, the origins of Old English speech.

Kluge's hand appears again in the 'Geschichte der englischen Sprache.' Valuable contributions by Behrens and Einkenel are affixed, the former on 'Französische Lehnbeziehungen,' the latter on 'Syntax.' Here, too, as in his 'Vorgeschichte,' Kluge touches briefly the question of foreign influence, particularly Celtic, Latin, Norse, Continental German. Under Norse influence the author has contributed much useful material. His *phonological criteria* deserve especial mention. Equally happy is the author's method of locating the origin of English literary speech (§7). The chapters on 'Puristische Strömungen' we should like to have seen continued to the present century. The question of French influence on English inflection, if not already extinct, has a final answer in Kluge's paragraph on 'Die Flexion des Substantivs' (S. 898 f.), where the flexional *s* of both gen. sg. and of the pl. is traced back to the O. E. flexional *s* (a remarkable exception to the laws of finals), which by analogy gradually absorbs the consonantal declension. French vocabulary in English is treated in Anhang I. The chapter on syntax, by Einkenel, though mainly "streifzüge," will doubtless give stimulus to further research in this promising field.

The chapters on 'Sprachgeschichte' are followed by those on 'Dialects,' the first of which is an introductory article by Wegener, who sets forth with great acumen the conditions, stages, and products of dialect growth, as also the aims and value of dialect study. The author speaks from practical

experience, and offers many valuable hints as to the proper method of handling dialect materials. What he says of the importance of *State aid* in prosecuting this work is particularly in place. Many who have attempted this work on their own responsibility can testify as to the difficulties of such investigation without State support.

In the chapter on 'Scandinavian Dialects' Lundell has given a well-ordered treatment of the results of recent research in this domain. Leaving the traditional grouping—Swedish, Norwegian, Danish—the author adopts the more commendable morphological order—Färöisch, Isländisch, Westnorigisch, Norrländisch, Gottländisch, (Mittel)schwedisch, Südsandinavisch. Lundell's brief sketch of the history of dialect study in the North, from the pioneer Bureus (the preceptor of Gustavus Adolphus) to the present, noting as it does the rise and solution of successive problems in northern dialect study, is a model of succinct chronological treatment.

The chapter on German Dialects, by Kauffmann, might easily have been extended into a volume. The author has performed his task as well as the space would allow. After a few general remarks on dialect study in Germany, and notice of the most important sources in this field, he proceeds to give lists of works on the various dialects of the Upper, Middle and Low German territories. It is due to the author, who has made so valuable a contribution to the study of German speech in his recent work '*Geschichte der schwäbischen Mundart im Mittelalter und in der Neuzeit* (1890),' to say, that the defects of the present article seem rather to result from the original plan of the *Grundriss* than from faulty treatment. The original plan might have included: (1) a general sketch at least of the relation of German dialects to one another and to the literary speech (for which ample materials were at hand); (2) more particular reference to the linguistic problems, which this dialect study has solved, and questions of geographical distribution, such as Winkler attempted in his *Sprach-atlas*; (3) reference to German dialect domains in other countries, particularly America, which linguistically is a '*Kolonisationsgebiet*' more extensive perhaps than all Germany and outlying speech-islands taken together. To be sure, comparatively little has been done in this field; but one of these dialects possesses a literature which can be favorably compared with many of those of the old *Stammländer*.

What is said here of the treatment of German dialects is perhaps even more applicable to the treatment of English Dialects by J. W. Wright, who has given ample proof of his scholarship in his *O. H. G. Reader*. To be sure, Kluge has taken up one paragraph of this subject in his discussion of the origin of the N. English literary speech. Wright has offered useful remarks on the contents and value of many of the works mentioned, and presents a clear classification of English dialects, pp. 979 ff.

No chapter of the *Grundriss* required more careful discrimination than that treating of Mythology. Not unfrequently the native mists which have enveloped German mythology have become denser by the foggy accretions of researches in this domain. Prominent among these fog-brewers was Simrock, who, not possessing in a high degree the clear insight of his illustrious master, J. Grimm, was too frequently unable to penetrate the great masses of his knowledge. But whatever may have been the shortcomings of the older

mythologists, their labors have given unfailing stimulus, which bids fair, with a sounder method in philology and history, to raise up a new generation of investigators whose trained eye can pierce the primeval gloom. Signs of better method (for mythology needs *method* more than anything else) are to be found in Beer (Germania, 33) and in the article in the *Grundriss* by Mogk. Mogk maintains that the presentation of the mythology of the German people can be successful only when the "critical sifting of the material," "the grouping of sources under more general points of view," in an "analytical way," have preceded. The author classifies his materials as *mittelbar* and *unmittelbar* (cf. S. 984). Mogk justly censures the tendency of the Grimm school to regard fairy tales, sagas, customs and usages as "degenerated forms of belief and the last traces of heathenism." Continuing the history of mythological study, the author characterizes briefly the work of W. Müller, A. Kuhn, W. Schwartz, comparing the "meteoric" theory of Kuhn and his school with the "solar" theory of Max Müller, and shows how Mannhardt introduced a new element into the comparison by proving that the same myth may develop in the same period from the same germ among very different peoples (S. 991); and how E. H. Meyer united the methods of Mannhardt and Kuhn. Then the views of Laistner, Lippert, Lachmann, Müllenhoff, Uhland, Bugge and Rydberg are reviewed. Mogk next discusses the relation of Northern to German mythology, regarding the Icelandic mythology as a distinct development, to some extent the creation of the Skalds. The method of separation is good, but further research will doubtless show that the kernel of Icelandic mythology was imported from Scandinavia.

This chapter, and with it the first volume of the *Grundriss*, closes with a discussion of the 'Seelenglaube,' 'Totenkult,' etc. To those who believe in a mythological *science*, it is gratifying to see that the editor of the *Grundriss* has cautiously kept *Mythologie* and *Heldensage* separate and distinct (cf. also Symons, *Heldensage*, S. 2), instead of placing them together as one heading, as is sometimes done.

Heroic saga, like mythology, requires the most scrutinizing treatment. Symons, in the chapter on 'Heldensage,' like Mogk, approaches the subject from the historical point of view. The author's definition of Helden age gives the essence of his method: "der Gesamtschatz der Überlieferungen, welche sich im Heldenzeitalter eines Volkes oder Stammes gebildet oder dem Charakter dieses Zeitalters gemäss umgebildet haben und den Stoff zur cyklischen epischen Dichtung, sei es des betreffenden Stammes selber, sei es der Nachbarstämme oder verwandter Stämme, abgeben." Under 'Grundlage' and 'älteste Verbreitung' a critical review of the sources is given. The author's aim in the second part of the article is "eine Darstellung des gegenwärtigen Standes der Forschung in Bezug auf die einzelnen Sagenkreise." Though he withholds polemics from his treatment, he has not avoided giving occasion for controversy on certain points. In calling the 'Folkwandering' the "Geburtsstunde der germanischen Heldensage," for example, he would find opponents, not only in the adherents of the Vigfusson theory of Arminius-Siegfried, but in all who believe in a (now almost forgotten) Primitive Germanic Heldensage. To be sure the Folkwandering was the greatest convulsion for the Germanic races; but it is scarcely possible to imagine that

there was no heroic saga before the fourth century. If this statement be accepted, then the term 'Völkerwanderung' must be allowed to begin long before the days of Ermanric. So too the limitations set by the author (S. 2) are scarcely in harmony with the definition quoted above—the exclusion of the saga of Charles the Great, for example, who was King of *all* the Franks (East and West). But more of this in another place.

The chapters on 'Literature' contain much valuable material both new and old, but we can only note them briefly here. Sievers treats Gothic Literature; Mogk, Norwegian-Icelandic; Schück, Swedish-Danish; Kögel, Old High and Low German; Vogt, M. H. German. This is as far as we have received the 'Lieferungen' on literature. A detailed review of these would be more in place when all the articles are at hand.

Kögel's article deserves particular mention, inasmuch as the author has entered into the critical discussion of both literature and language, thus supplying from his own researches much that was wanting in Behaghel's treatment of the Old High German period of the language.

The chapters on 'Wirtschaft' (Inanama-Sternegg), 'Recht' (K. v. Amira), 'Kriegswesen' (A. Schultz), 'Sitte' (Kalund and Schultz), are quite in keeping with the articles noted above more in detail.

In closing, a remark in regard to the mode of giving bibliography. For a long time we have observed the apparent lack of order in the lists of works with which German writers, so precise and methodical in most other respects, begin their chapters. This disorder is particularly noticeable in the Grundriss, in the case of the lists given at the very beginning of a subject. A list of works may have the order of the alphabet, of the relative importance of the works named, or of publication, which last in historical discussions is usually the best. But *order* there should be.

M. D. LEARNED.

KARL BRUGMANN, Grundriss der Vergleichenden Grammatik der Indogermanischen Sprachen. Erster Band: Einleitung und Lautlehre. Zweiter Band (Wortbildungslehre), Erste Hälfte: Vorbemerkungen, Nominal-composita, Reduplicierte Nominalbildungen, Nomina mit Stammbildenden Suffixen, Wurzelnomina; Zweite Hälfte, Erste Lieferung: Zahlwortbildung, Casusbildung, Pronomina.

Professor Brugmann's great work has advanced so near completion that there seems no longer any good ground left for withholding a notice of it from the readers of the Journal. The reviewer confesses to a habit—regrettable, doubtless, in some respects, of value, perhaps, in others—of waiting for second impressions before recording his opinion of an important work. In this instance the author may calmly call upon the critic to bide his own time; no living scholar is better fitted to sum up the results of the last twenty years' studies in the early history of the Indo-European languages than Professor Brugmann. He himself has borne a large share of the burden of these investigations; his clear, energetic voice has been heard to advantage on most of the leading questions which have engaged the attention of I. E. philologists.

Brugmann's work is the third attempt to present in a compendious form the combined history of the languages of our family. Bopp's great Compara-